COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"An *Inquiring* Parliament this must be, or the people will not be satisfied with it."——MR. CALCRAFT'S Speech, 22d June, 1807.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

LORD MILTON'S DINNER.——This dinner, which took place at the Crown and Anchor on the 13th instant, is of importance, as connected with politics, because, though, ostensibly, intended merely for the purpose of celebrating Lord Milton's triumph in Yorkshire, over the no-popery candidate, Mr. Lascelles, it must be regarded, as it in reality was, a meeting for the purpose of declaring open war against the new ministry, and for embodying the means of carrying on that war.——In the opening speech of MR. FAWKES (late member for Yorkshire), who was chairman upon the occasion, and who stands so highly recommended to the country by his excellent address, in which he said, that, after what he had seen in the House of Commons, he had no longer any ambition to be there; in this speech there was very little worthy of particular notice, except that the speaker made an open declaration against peculators. Some time after, however, upon his health being drunk, he is reported, in the papers, to have said: "I beg leave, in the first place, to re-"turn you my most sincere and heartful "thanks for the very kind and distinguish-"ed honour you have just done me; and "in the second place to assure you, that I "shall ever consider your approbation of "my conduct as the most valuable of all my "possessions. My continuance in that si-"tuation to which your kind partiality so "recently elevated me, was not long; but "during the short time I had the honour of "being your representative, I trust I proved "myself, what I had ever professed myself "to be, a steady supporter of the *limited* "monarchy of my country, a friend to the "cause of liberty at home and abroad, and "an advocate for a *temperate* reformation "of those *numerous and enormous abuses*, "which no friend to his country can con-"template *without apprehension and dis-"gust.*"——Well, then, there are "*numerous* and *enormous* abuses;" they excite "*apprehension* and disgust," in every friend of the country; and Mr. Fawkes would fain see them *reformed*. It were to be wished that he had been more particular; that he had *named* some few of the abuses; and that he had, above all things, been specific as to the time and manner of reform. For, Mr. Fawkes was in parliament four months, and he never moved for any reform at all; nor did he, that I know of, ever say there, one word about numerous and enormous abuses. His *temperate* reformation, too! What does he mean by *temperate?* Does he mean, that he would not have the government torn up by the roots, and all law and property destroyed? This is a very good meaning, but what is the use of expressing it? Who is there that wishes to see such destructive work? I am afraid, that the qualification, *temperate*, means *slow*, and so very slow as for no one to be able to perceive it in any way whatever. As *temperate* as you please, Mr. Fawkes, but, let the thing *be done*. Let the reformation take place, especially as the abuses are so numerous and so enormous. This, Sir, was the way of the late ministry. They, after they got possession of office, talked of a temperate reformation; that is to say, in their evident sense of the words, a slow reformation; or, in other words, a reformation exactly the contrary of that, which, for twenty long years, they had been demanding. It is a quite wrong notion, I presume, that, to act with temperance, you must proceed at a snail's pace. In many cases it happens, that, not to act with promptitude is the same thing as not acting at all; and this is a case of that sort, for if the abuses are numerous and enormous, to reform some of them should be set about instantly, because it being in their nature to increase, unless you begin betimes, and clear your way as you go, the increase will certainly surpass the diminution. In short, the word *temperate*, thus applied, was used by Pitt as often as by any body, and I have no doubt at all, that it will be used by his disciples, who now compose the no-popery ministry; and, if their opponents have nothing better than general expressions about temperate reformation to offer the people, they may rest assured, that the people will place no reliance upon them; and, that, however great their number *of seats*, and, of course, their number of *votes*, their opponents may

safely set them at defiance. It is a reformation of abuses that is wanted; a real reformation; a reformation that we can *feel*. We want to be able to say, "such or such an "abuse *has been reformed*; such or such a "robber *has been made to disgorge*, or *has* "*been punished*; such or such sinecures or "unmerited pensions *have been abolished*; "such or such taxes *have been repealed*." We want to *know* that something *has been done*; and, until we do know this, Mr. Fawkes may be assured, that we shall pay but little attention to the speeches and motions of those who talk about a reformation of abuses, for the purpose, as we shall think, of ousting those who now profit by those abuses, in order to be able to profit by such abuses themselves. —— Lord Milton's speech, which I am now about to insert, as I find it reported in the newspapers, was not more definite than Mr. Fawkes's. "In rising," said his lordship, "upon this occasion, as "the representative of the great and respectable county of York, something more "will very naturally be expected from me "than merely to return thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my "health. When I became a candidate for "the high and distinguished station in "which the good sense and public spirit of "Yorkshire has placed me, I was not actuated by any private pique or personal "consideration, as the advertisement which "my opponent has thought proper to publish seems to insinuate. No, I stood forward to vindicate the late administration "from the calumnies so industriously propagated against them, and *to vindicate the "constitution of my country, which has been "violated by his Majesty's present ministers.* "Let those ministers who talk upon their "boasted appeal to public opinion, reflect "upon the answer they have received from "the important county of York. There "they have found a distinguished illustration of that which must be manifest to "any thinking man in the empire—the "county of York has decidedly expressed "its opinion of the character of his Majesty's present ministers—that the clamour "they would excite is ineffective—that the "calumnies they would circulate are unfounded—that the principles they would "maintain are unconstitutional—that the "motives by which they are actuated, are "bad. Of the nature of their motives indeed, it is impossible to entertain a doubt; "for any set of men, who could for their "own private advantage and emolument, "or in order to satisfy an improper ambition, resort to expedients calculated to provoke a recurrence of those disgraceful "scenes which agitated the country in the "year 1780, cannot be influenced by good "motives. Against such men and their "views, I thought it my duty to contend; "and against them, gentlemen, we have "fought and conquered. But my opponent, "Mr. Lascelles, has thought proper to "ascribe his failure to the animosity of the "clothiers: and certainly it is rather odd "in a man to publish to the world that he "has failed in a great contest through the "unpopularity of his own character. I "really believe, gentlemen, that Mr. Lascelles is the first who ever publicly assigned such a ground for his defeat. The "fact however is, gentlemen, that our victory rests on public grounds, and has been "achieved by the public spirit and *independence* of Yorkshire. When I make use "of the term independence, *I do not mean "that hackneyed sense in which it is too often, with other phrases, used at elections "for purposes of imposture.* No, I mean "that independence of mind, of character, "and of station *which belongs to those by "whom I have had the honour to be supported.* By them the genuine force of "independence has been manifested; they "saw that the cause in which they were engaged was not that merely of their own "county, but of the empire at large, of justice, and the constitution; and it is to be "hoped, that their success will teach ministers an impressive lesson as to the policy of propagating slander; as to the consequence of violating the constitution. I "do not triumph gentlemen, in the result "of our contest, because it is grateful to "any personal ambition, but because it affords a satiafactory evidence that the spirit of real independence and *the love of "public liberty, as established at the revolution*, is not *quite* blotted from the hearts "of Englishmen. This, gentlemen, is the "reason that I am proud of this great event. "I am rejoiced to find that such men as the "present ministers must be disturbed to "feel, that whenever an attempt is made by "any government to violate the principles "of the constitution, there are such men as "my constituents, determined to oppose, "and to *conquer*."——To conquer *what*, my lord? What, or whom have they conquered? Conquered the no-popery ministry? If that be your lordship's meaning, you must speak by anticipation, and may be deceived. It was a very hard run in Yorkshire. If, as your lordship seems to suppose, the votes given for you were all that were given for the *constitution*, the constitution is in a poor

way.——But, what I dislike most, or, rather, what I like the least, in this speech, is, that it *says nothing*. I find nothing in it characteristic of an independent and determined mind. When I came to one part of his lordship's speech, I said to myself, "oh, "here we shall have something, at last: "for, he has said what he does *not* mean by "the word *independence*, and he will now "tell us what he does mean." Not at all. We are still just where we were. He does not mean independence in that sense in which it is used at elections for the purposes of imposture; *but*, that independence of "mind, "of character, and of station, which belongs "to those *by whom he has* been supported." As a compliment to his constituents; as a sugar phrase to attract political flies, this was very well; but, it was of no value with respect to the rest of the nation; for, to have given us a correct idea of the independence that he meant, it was necessary to have satisfied us with respect to the mind, character, and station of those who had voted for him; so that, upon this score, he leaves us just as wise as he found us.——There is a good deal about "the *constitution*," and, if his lordship had called that "a *hacknied* phrase," he would have been undeniably correct; but, how he can have *vindicated* the constitution by becoming a candidate for Yorkshire I am quite at a loss to discover, seeing that it was but by a mere trifling majority that he was chosen, and seeing, that the capacity of bearing the *expence* was one of the principal causes of his success. The truth is, however, that this, again, is an expression of *no acknowledged meaning*. It conveys no clear idea. Five men might, in reading it, attach five different meanings to it.—His lordship says, that his being chosen for Yorkshire proves that "the love of liberty, as esta-"blished at the revolution, is not *quite* "blotted from the hearts of Englishmen." But, in order to ascertain, as nearly as may be, whether his lordship spoke with due reflection, let us first ask what that "*liberty*" consisted of, which was "established at the "revolution." And, here, we will not talk about *the constitution* as something which any man may interpret as it best suits his purposes; but of that constitution which is to be found written in the *laws* passed at and almost immediately after the stupid tyrant had been driven from the throne. These laws, the BILL OF RIGHTS and the ACT OF SETTLEMENT, which were, in fact, solemn contracts between the people and their sovereign and his successors, say, that the elections for members of parliament shall be free, and, of course, the buying and selling of seats in parliament are contrary to those laws, and hostile to liberty, as then established; those laws say, that no placeman or pensioner, under the crown, shall have a seat in the House of Commons; those laws say, that no person, not a native, *born*, of these kingdoms, shall hold any place of trust civil or military; those laws say, that, without the previous consent of parliament (the House of Commons, observe, having no placemen or pensioners in it), no foreign troops shall be introduced into this country. These, with other less important provisions, were enacted for the express purpose of "better securing the rights and liberties of "the people." Now, then, to prove that his lordship reasoned correctly in regarding his recent success as a proof that the love of liberty, as established at the revolution, was not "quite blotted from the hearts of En-"glishmen," it must first be proved, that those who voted for him gave their votes upon a promise on his part, expressed or implied, that he would, to the utmost of his power, cause the provisions, of which I have been just speaking, to be revived and restored to activity; and, though I do not say, that no such proof can be produced, I am much afraid that it cannot; and, when his lordship was talking of liberty, "as established at the revolution," I could have wished him to give us some description of that liberty, some characteristic mark of it, because, as he himself well observed, it is the practice of political impostors to make use of popular but always of indefinite terms. A cry about *the constitution* will no longer take; and, besides, the other party set up the same cry, and in still louder tones, if that be possible; so that, all that the people can, of a certain, know, upon this subject, from these accusations, is, that, either those who were in place the other day, or those who are in place now, are liars, or, that both parties have violated the constitution.——The conclusion of the proceedings at this Dinner were such as one would wish to attribute to the influence of the bottle. The committee, it seems, who had *organized* the dinner, had laid upon the chairman an injunction, that the health of no person not connected with Yorkshire should be given as a toast. But, it appears, that Mr Fawkes was induced to set this injunction at defiance for the sake of toasting one super-excellent person, and who, reader, do you think that super-excellent person was? MR. SHERIDAN? The late candidate for Westminster; he who called the matron Butler to appear against the character of Drake and Weatherhead who had been his supporters at the preceding elec-

tion; he who, only the other day, set on foot a subscription to pay expences which he had before declared to be paid; the protegé of Peter Moore, and "the father of Tom Sheridan." But, let us hear the report of this part of the proceedings. It is too valuable to be lost. It is conclusive as to the political character and views of the meeting, and particularly of the character of Mr. Fawkes.—

"The Chairman said, that he must swerve "from the injunction of the committee, "and yield to the sense of the meeting, "communicated to him by an inundation "of notes from every quarter of the room, "which notes completely concurred with "his own sentiment. This sentiment naturally disposed him to pay every tribute "of respect to the ILLUSTRIOUS person "who was the *highly valued, steady,* and "*unvarying friend of Mr. Fox,* and the "powerful advocate of those principles "which embalmed that great man's memory. He, therefore, felt happy to propose "the health of MR. SHERIDAN; this proposition was received with *loud and long* "*continued acclamations of applause.* As "soon as they had terminated,—— MR. "SHERIDAN returned thanks for the honour "which the meeting had conferred upon "him, and which honour he felt to be "materially heightened by a consideration "of the distinguished man by whom it was "preferred; for in that man he recognized "the principles which were dear to his "heart, accompanied by an ability eminently qualified to carry those principles into "effect. The right hon. gent. pronounced "an elegant eulogium upon the talents of "lord Milton, in whom he was happy to "perceive a worthy successor to that great "and good man the marquis of Rockingham, "under whose administration he commenced his political career, not as a member "of Parliament, but as a member of *the* "*Rockingham Club*—recollecting the utility and consequence of that institution, "which comprehended some of the ablest "men and best friends to liberty this country had ever known, and in which originated many highly patriotic propositions, "*he could not help expressing his wish and* "*hope that it should be revived.* After "taking notice of the respect due to the "old and genuine strength of the country, "the right hon. gent. dwelt upon the manner in which attempts had been made of "late years to depreciate that branch of the "constitution *by introducing improper per-* "*sons into it.* This was an evil which appeared to be productive of much mischief. "*These improper persons obtained their* "*titles by serving an apprenticeship of 7 or* "*14 years to corruption in the house of* "*Commons*; and then, when in the other "house, the double mischief arose—that "they neither had any sympathy with the "people, nor were dissoluble by the Crown. "The right hon. gen. remarked, with peculiar emphasis, upon the connection "which still continued to exist among the "Friends of Mr. Fox; and expressed his "pride and pleasure to witness that connection. If indeed such a connection had "ceased with the death of his illustrious "friend, and his party had been dispersed, "the record of history might have been, "that Mr. Fox's adherents had been influenced merely by personal attachment, "which no doubt produced him many adherents, as it strengthened the adherence "of all who knew him. But that the great "connections of that great man were actuated by *principle, was evident from the still* "*existing union* which all the friends of "principle must be proud to witness. The "right hon. gentleman concluded with again "recommending a revival of the "Rockingham Club."——THE CHAIRMAN expressed the pleasure he felt, in common, "he was certain, with the whole company, "in having on this occasion deviated from "the recommendation of the Committee. "He thanked the right hon. gent. for the "opinion he had been pleased to express "of him. He should always *feel proud of* "*such a man.* From *him* indeed, *praise* "*must be truly flattering to any man,* for "it is ever a just source of gratification—"*Laudari a laudato viro.*"——There is one gratification, which Mr. Fawkes undoubtedly had, and that was the consciousness of being envied, at this happy moment, by no man not actually in the pillory. Oh, the inexpressible meanness of this transaction! Mr. Sheridan was not one of the Stewards; Mr. Sheridan had not once been named as connected with the Dinner, until a paragraph in the Courier, written, probably, by Mr. Sheridan himself, hinted, that this slight of Mr. Sheridan might possibly be repented of when parliament came to meet. This hint it was, I am firmly convinced, that produced the toast. They hated the man, chiefly because he possessed greater talents than they; but, they feared those talents; and, all that can be said for them is, that their cowardice surpassed their hatred and their envy. Good God! Amongst all the men in the kingdom; amongst all the millions, "not connected with Yorkshire," to select this man! The *illustrious* Mr. Sheridan! And then Mr. Sheridan larding

Mr. Fawkes; and then Mr. Fawkes almost blubbering for very joy at being thought worthy of the praises of "the *illustrious* man"! Poor Mr. Fawkes has acted wisely in "retiring to private life;" for, never was there, in public life, any thing so foolish as this before.——What gives me the most pain, however, belonging to this Dinner, is, the strong presumptive evidence, afforded by the proceedings, that Lord Milton will be made a mere party instrument, as his success in Yorkshire has already been rendered. I was much pleased at that success, first because it was a triumph over no popery; and, secondly, because it put *political hypocrisy personified* into bodily fear. Besides, the character of his lordship and of his father, so directly the reverse of that of their crafty and slippery opponents, compelled one, without any very minute reasoning, to wish for his success. But, I did hope, that he would not have been made a party instrument; that he would not have been persuaded, that, by supporting the mongrel whigs, the mere place-hunters of the present day, he was supporting the principles of those, who effected the revolution of 1688.

Sir Henry Mildmay.——A friend of this gentleman has complained to me, that I took up the statement of the Morning Chronicle without examining the report itself. But, the reader will not have failed to observe, that I took it up *conditionally* only. Now however, I have seen the *report*; and I find the statement perfectly correct in all its parts. In a future sheet I will publish the documents from the report; and will leave the public to say, whether the statement has, or has not, been fairly made. But, if the statement be unfair, how comes it that no answer has been given to it? Men do not usually keep silence under accusations of this sort, if falsely made.——I shall now insert another article from the Morning Chronicle of the 20th instant, upon this subject; a subject which ought to be kept continually before the eyes of the public, until it become familiar to every man in the kingdom. ——"We observe *with concern*, that nothing whatever is urged in behalf of this "gentleman or his friend Mr. Sturges "Bourne. They admit themselves to be "guilty of the *job* (as it has gently been "termed) which the Fourth Report charges "them with. We shall shortly state why "we think this name a very mild one for "the transaction.——In August, 1803, "(mind the *dates*) the Commanding Officer "of the district agreed with Sir H. Mildmay, that his ground should be occupied "by Government; and that a Jury, or "Arbitrators, should afterwards be named, "to award him a compensation. In May, "1804, he made the offer of his house to "the Master-General's department. In "August, 1804, the Jury were impannelled, according to the previous agreement, "as is stated in the requisition of the Commanding Officer to the Justices; and they "then made their award. The Justices issued their warrant to the Sheriff to impannel this Jury, having been required to "do so, as the verdict states, by the Commanding Officer, and "also by J. O. "Parke, of Chelmsford, in the same "county, Gent. on the part and behalf of "Sir H. P. S. Mildmay," &c. It is not "stated in the Report, but is perfectly well "known, that two counsel attended on behalf "of Sir H. Mildmay, of whom one, we believe, was Serjeant Best; and no counsel "attended on the part of the public. The "Jury examined the ground, and heard "evidence, with the assistance of these "gentlemen, learned in the law; and they "made the award, so often mentioned, of "600l. a year, and 1300l. for the first year. "Now did Mr. Oxley Parker, or the two "counsel, state to the Jury on Sir H. "Mildmay's part, *that he was at that moment in treaty with Government for the "lease of the house at Moulsham?* Did "Sir H. Mildmay instruct his counsel to "admit *that at the very moment when "they were examining the value of the "land to the tenants, and giving them compensation, and were examining, further, "the inconvenience of the works to Sir "Harry, and providing him with another "place of residence, he was in daily expectation of the lease being made out by "the Barrack office, taking Moulsham off "his hands for an adequate, an ample rent?* "Did Sir Harry instruct his counsel to "state that he had *made the offer* of his "house, and that, after some higgling, his "offer was accepted, *two months before the "Jury were summoned?* (See Mr. Secretary Dundas's Letter of June 11, 1804). "However, the Jury, thus left in complete ignorance of the real state of the "case, make their award, which was of "course, communicated to Sir H. Mildmay, and was understood by him in the "sense above described, as he states in his "examination upon oath. He now found, "therefore, that the Jury had, for the "public, bought him out and out of the "house at Moulsham; that they had awarded him the very sum, at which he knew "three months before, a surveyor had valued the house. What should have been

" his conduct now? The offer which he " had made was accepted; but the lease " was not completed. He was in the mean " time *paid as much for the house, BY " THE JURY, as he had asked from the " Barrack-office.* Ought he not to have " said, " Here is a mistake; those careless " " guardians of the public money are " " paying me twice for my house: I can- " " not allow them to cheat themselves; " " the lease must not be executed." Alas! " he could not say so. There was no mis- " take; his eyes were open; and, sharp- " sighted, he made the offer of his house, " *knowing that the Jury were to award him " a compensation*; he received that com- " pensation *knowing that he had offered his " house, and that the offer was accepted.* " He had one chance remaining; he might " have stopt his execution of the lease; " but this formed no part of the plan, and " the lease was completed by the friendly " assistance of Mr. Sturges Bourne."—— This is unanswerable in any other way than asserting, that the documents and oral testimony of Sir Henry Mildmay are all *forgeries*. The thing admits of no other answer. Nothing more, except in the way of *revival*, need be said about it. And now let Sir Henry and his colleague and their supporters sit down to their *London Dinner* with what appetite they may. Had the Moulsham contract been made public before the last election, corrupted as Hampshire is by the Dock-yard and Barrack establishments, I think Sir Henry must have remained content with his seat at Winchester. *There* the Moulsham contract would have done him no injury at all; but, on the contrary, would have rendered him still dearer to his constituents. The *intended* Dinner in London would certainly never have been thought of, if the contract had been sooner made public. Now, indeed, the appetites being sharpened, it would be difficult to avoid the Dinner; but, it will be a curious scene. It is rumoured, that at this dinner, the answer to the Morning Chronicle is to be given. But, why this delay? Why not oblige the public with it before hand? It will be, I'll warrant, a choice piece of rhetoric and logic. In the county, the only apology I have heard for the contract, is, that Sir Henry has *a large family*; and, though this sort of excuse stand a man in but little at the bar, there is so extensive a sympathy in matters of this sort, there are so many hundreds of thousands who feed upon the taxes, that I should not be much surprized if the excuse of family were to be publicly set up.——It is probable, that Sir Henry's London Dinner was intended to operate as a balance against Lord Milton's. Sir Henry is *the* country gentleman of the no-popery faction. What a shocking discovery, therefore, is this Moulsham contract! Better the old house, with its "*patent-slate*" covering, had been sunk into the bowels of the earth.——Ever since the Morning Chronicle has given this thrust, the Courier has been comparatively dumb. It is the cruelest blow that ever faction received.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.——On Monday, the 22d instant, the parliament assembled agreeably to notification. Mr. Abbott was again chosen SPEAKER, without any opposition; but, the friends of the late ministry gave *particular reasons* for their approbation, one of which was, that Mr. Abbott *voted for the resolution against Lord Melville.* Such marked attention to this subject, amidst the common-place topics so regularly brought forward upon similar occasions, must be considered as a foretaste of that which the *no-popery* faction have to expect from their opponents, who evidently mean to try the force of a cry of *no-peculation*, which force, however, they will find very little, unless the cry be accompanied with suitable actions. If they make the parliament what it is described in the words of my motto; and if, to inquiries they add a compulsion *to disgorge;* if they really bring back money into the Treasury, or *punish* the peculators, or do their *utmost* in order to effect those purposes, then the people will, after all, be satisfied with *them.* But, if they have recourse to shuffling, to dirty compromises, to the sparing of this man because he is a friend, or of that man because he may have a say at court; if, in short, they shew, as I strongly suspect they will, that their no-peculation motions have for object the ousting of their rivals for power and emolument, then the people will not be satisfied, and the no-popery ministry will despise them, however strong their numbers may be.——The first *real business* of " the *Inquiring Parliament*," ought certainly to be the revival of the *Finance Committee*, which committee, as I have frequently observed, must consist, as far as possible, of the very same persons that it before consisted of, or else no-popery will fall into great discredit, and will very soon be upon a level with " our holy religion" of John Bowles, in spite of all the addresses that have been, or that yet may be, hammered out by the *dirty* Dean. The public having fixed their eyes upon this Finance Committee, it may be useful to insert a list of its members, so that men may be ready

against the day of the revival. The members were,

Lord Henry Petty,	Messrs. N. Calvert,
Lord Milton,	Sturges,
Lord Marsham,	Whitbread,
Sir H. Mildmay,	W. Herbert,
Messrs. Horner,	Biddulph,
Sharp,	Giles,
Lamb,	W. Cavendish,
H. Thornton,	T. Baring,
Bankes,	Western,
Brogden,	Combe.
Fawkes.	

Now, as all these gentlemen are in the present parliament, with the exception of Messrs. *Horner*, and *Faukes*, and *Lord Marsham*, there will require only *three* new members to be added to it; and, let us hope that no attempt will be made to make any other alteration. Let us hope, that, in an "*Inquiring Parliament*," the very first step will not tend towards the smothering of all inquiry. This is a capital point; for, if the committee be revived with only the addition of these three members, the no-popery men will be justly regarded as setting inquiry at defiance. It will be a strong argument in their favour, not only for the past but for the future. But, if they have recourse to the old Pitt tricks, the effect will be exactly the contrary, and every man will be convinced, that plunder is to be the order of the day.——The out faction are mustering dreadfully strong. They have, I think, clearly proved that no-popery has been defeated. They assert, that they can bring upwards of 200 members to the very voting; and, if they can, it is more than an even chance, that this parliament will not be much longer-lived than the last. This is quite natural; for with bodies politic as well as with human bodies, the fits always come on in a succession more and more rapid. The intended *opposition dinner* seems to have excited great alarm amongst the no-popery party, who are striving hard to communicate that alarm to the people, but the people have supped of alarms; and no-popery may be assured, that there is nothing which gives the rational part of the people more pleasure than to see, that the two factions are in a fair way of destroying one another, or, at least, of making such exposures as are likely to lead to the destruction of public robbers. A great clamour is set up by the Courier, against the dinner, as being the meeting of "*a senate*," opposed to the lawful senate of the nation. He calls it "a *club*," established to overawe the legislature. Well, and what then? Are not the ministers strong enough? Have they not from sixty to seventy millions a year passing through their hands? No, no: we are not to be inveigled into a fright at the "daring designs of the *aristocracy*," who, we are told, "are attempting to tyr-"rannize over both king and people." There is *aristocracy* enough on the other side, too. There are the *Rendleshams* and the *Teignmouths* and the *Liverpools* and the *Edens* and the *Redesdales* and the Lord knows who. No: the cry of "*aristocracy*" will not pass. The people know very well how the House of Commons is chosen; they know very well what the great object sought after, is; they have heard both factions crying *constitution! constitution!* so long, that they are no longer to be amused with theoretical alarms. They see, that *Lords* are bankers and loan-makers and every thing else that is good; and they are not to be scared out of their senses with a cry about the aristocracy's combining against the king in order to force him to give places to those whom he does not like; for, so long as the places and pensions are bestowed in the manner they now are, the people will care but very little which faction gets them. Nor is it true, that the advertisement for calling together the parliamentary friends of the late ministers indicates a combination of the *aristocracy*. The far greater part of the stewards are commoners, and most of them men very far indeed from being regarded as the tools of the aristocrasy. And, why should they not thus meet to concert measures? "Let them come to "*the House*, and debate there." What, in the presence of the minister's majority? They will do that too; but, I can see no reason why they should not meet at Willis's rooms besides. People have a right to meet where they please; and, if they choose to meet at a place where there are no placemen and pensioners, who has any just pretentions to cavil at their taste? Pretty doctrine, indeed, that nobody should have a right to meet to talk politics but the ministers of the day! No: this cannot be swallowed now. This, after the rejection of no-popery, can never go down; and, therefore, the Courier may as well burn all his hints for paragraphs about "aristocratical comb-"nations." It is curious, too, that John Bowles and his brother Readhead, who have been living, actually feeding and clothing themselves upon out-cries against *democratical* meetings, should now choose to set up a cry against aristocratical meetings; The fact, is, that where a good and true objection against any set of men, opposed to the ministry of the day, is wanting, an objection must be hatched. A cry of some sort there must be; and, it is quite good, it is a perfect

treat to hear these sycophants complaining, to-day, of the Dinner of Sir Francis Burdett's friends, and to-morrow, of the Dinner of the aristocracy, thus objecting to any thing that it is likely to unite either the nobility or the people against the ministry, or, as they would fain make us believe, *against the king* ——A passage in the speech made by *Mr. Yorke*, on Monday last, has been highly extolled by the no popery faction. "He deprecated," say they, "all party "prejudices and interests, the prevalence "of which, in that house, was on every "occasion to be deplored; but the preva-"lence of which, *at the present difficult* "*and dangerous crisis*, was particularly to "be deprecated, as it might, perhaps be "*pregnant with the ruin* of these *once* "flourishing, united, and happy countries." ——And this the no-popery faction say, every good man will read with pleasure. I am far from attributing any bad motive to Mr. Yorke, whom I believe to be a very worthy man; but, he must excuse me if I can find no good meaning in this observation. By party prejudices and interests he must mean the efforts of opposition; and, if his wish be adopted, there needs no assembling of the House, except for the mere form of granting money. This call for *unanimity*, on account of the *difficulties of the crisis*, is in the old style of the Addingtons; and by unanimity is meant, if the call has any meaning, a silent submission to the will of those who have, no matter how, succeeded in getting possession of the powers and emoluments of the state. "How is it possible," says the sagacious and patriotic hireling who writes in the Morning Post, "How is it possible that "the servants of our beloved sovereign can "conduct the affairs of the nation to advan-"tage, if they are harrassed with a vexatious "opposition!" But, it is possible for the servants of our beloved sovereign *to give up their places*. There is no *law* against that: They can leave them even with less difficulty than other servants can their places. They need not, like a farmer's servant enlist into the army or go on board the fleet, in order to get rid of their places; nor need they, like footmen and grooms, give a month's warning, or loose a month's wages. They may go when they please; and, what is of singular advantage, so good a master do they serve, that there are sure to be others to fill their places long before they are cold. What *embarrassment*, then, can the *affairs of the nation* suffer from an opposition? The embarrassment, alas! arises solely from the desire which the ministers have to keep their places. If they would but resign, their powerful apponents would experience no embarrassment at all. "Go you out," say the opposition. And why should they not say so? Those that are now in said the same to them; and, as to the particular *crisis*, in which we are placed, if it be, as Mr. Yorke seems to think, one of great difficulty, that is an additional reason for displacing those, whom we may regard as incapable. But this is always the logic of those who are in place. "The crisis is difficult; a diffi-"cult crisis requires unanimity in support "of *his Majesty's government;* we are his "Majesty's government, and, therefore, "you ought to be unanimous in supporting "us." But, how is it when the king chooses to *turn out his government?* Aye, but then he immediately has another; and so, then we are to support that, and by support we are to understand, a total absence of all serious opposition to its will. A much prettier and more amusing idea of despotism under the names and forms of freedom was, perhaps, never before conceived. No: this will not pass. This also is nearly as despicable as no-popery; and the Morning Post may rest assured, that it will produce no effect favourable to his employers, who, if they fail of success by dint of the solid means so long and so happily used by Pitt, will fail altogether.——It is, too, with peculiar good grace, that the no-popery faction cry out against *a harrassing opposition;* for, was there ever any thing so harrassing as the opposition that they made? Well do I remember the cuckoo calls of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning upon Mr. Windham for his "*plan;*" and, upon a more recent occasion, had they not their *set* of finance resolutions, coming on day after day, until the country was weary of the sound? But, their cry of *no-popery*, their *anxiety* for the *safety of the protestant church*, and their abhorrence of an attempt to *violate* the *conscience* of the king; these afford us a specimen of that candour with which they ought to expect to be treated.—— Whence, too, comes the anticipation of "a harassing opposition"? I thought that no popery, sanctified as she was by the *dirty* Dean, stood in no dread of even the devil himself, much less of the pope and his friends upon earth. Only a few days ago we heard nothing but exultations from the no popery press. The Courier told us, that one of the objects of the dissolution was, to enable his Majesty's government to conduct the affairs of the "nation with *ease and comfort to themselves.*" Whence, then, the accents of alarm that we now hear?——Be-

fore this sheet can reach the public eye, the first division will, probably, have taken place, and John Bowles will, very likely, have come out with his first essay, which, I am told, is in the press, upon the subject of *aristocratical* combinations. His last, which was in the form of an electioneering speech, was against Jacobinical combinations; so that, under one description or the other, John will have classed every living creature in this kingdom, who shall dare to open its lips in the way of disapprobation of those who fill the offices at Whitehall. The division will discover pretty clearly what effect the dissolution has produced; and, if it has not considerably diminished the strength of the opposition, no-popery will soon find herself in a poor way. The Courier said, that the opposition should never hear the last of that cry; but, I imagine, his employers would now be glad to hear the last of it, which, however, they will not very soon. They miscalculated greatly as to the sense of the nation. They do not seem to have perceived the change which has taken place in the turn of men's minds, as to political matters, since the year 1801, and especially since the affair of Lord Melville. Neither do their opponents seem to have clearly perceived it; but, if they perceive it *now*, if these latter act wisely, and, above all things, cease their self-destructive praises of Pitt, they will very soon remove, or, at least, weaken, the strong and just suspicions that exist against them. There is, however, in the language of their chief and very able supporter the Morning Chronicle, an ugly lurking, and a squinting, as it were, after office. The editor writes as if he still felt the roofs of Whitehall over his head. He handles *jobs* in a most masterly way; but *unfairness in the manner* is the burden of his complaint. He does not appear to be at war with the accursed thing itself; and, I am very much afraid, that his friends partake but too much of his feelings. But, the day of trial is at hand: we shall then see whether they are, or are not, absolutely incorrigible; we shall then see, whether they have, at last, perceived, that there is no security for any public man who relies upon the power of corruption, and sets at nought the complaints and the prayers of the people.——I beg leave to be clearly understood as entertaining no expectation, that the Whig faction will attempt any thing with a view to the public good. In the pursuing of their own selfish views they may, in the way of exposure, do good; but, that they will set about any *real reform of abuses*, that they will make any serious effort to cut up the roots of corruption, I have not the least hope; and my opinion is, that, if they were in power again to-morrow, they would out-lavish and out-job their opponents. Their proceedings at Lord Milton's Dinner clearly discover their intentions. The conduct of their chairman, Mr. Fawkes, who is, I think, the most of a tool of any man I have lately heard of, shews, that they will stick at nothing, however false or impudent, to accomplish their object of again getting into power. Let them assemble; let them cabal; let them profess and promise and swear; but, let no man believe one word that they say, tending to produce a belief of future good behaviour, until they have actually moved for the banishment of placemen and pensioners from the House of Commons.

THE EXPEDITION.——"Whither is it going?" is asked as often and with as much earnestness as were the questions relative to the extraordinary nose in Tristram Shandy; and, indeed, it would puzzle a wizzard to guess at its destination. I have endeavoured to come to something like a conjecture upon the subject, but in vain; for, not only cannot I perceive any spot in the map of Europe, where it can possibly be of any service against France, but I am at a loss to discover how it can any where *come at* the enemy; nor can I conceive from what motive it can have been undertaken, except that of contradiction to the late ministers, who, in this respect, at any rate, acted wisely. The no-popery ministry seem to have thought, that the nation wished for the expenditure of three or four millions in this way; or, if they did not think this, what could they have thought? They saw the French without any obstacle to oppose them; they saw, because they could see, no chance whatever of landing efficient aid to either Prussia or Russia; and, yet they resolve to fit out an expedition! Really one would think, that they never reflected. But, there must be *a Plan* of some sort. They must have some *reason* to give for having determined upon this measure; and, it would be curious, if one could come at the fact, to know with whom, in whose head, the idea originated. For the wars of Pitt; for his and Dundas's bustling and dusty expeditions, one could account. Noise and promise *then* served to *amuse*. But, is not the day past for purposes of that kind? We are told, that, in thus condemning before we know what will be the effect of the expedition, we discover a determination to find fault, right or wrong. But is this so? Is a man accused of this species of prejudice if he blames a friend who owes forty

pounds and has but twenty, if he lays that twenty out in a lottery ticket, with the hopes of being thereby enabled to pay off the whole forty? The chances in this case are, in my opinion, still greater against us.——"No-"thing venture nothing have," is a saying, which, like almost every other good saying, is frequently abused in the application; for, the chances against success may be so great as to render it madness to venture, or rather, to render it no *venturing* at all, failure being morally certain; and such appears to me to be the prospect of this expedition. I should suppose, now, that this scheme must have originated with some Frenchman: a Frenchman not an enemy to England, but whose hatred against Napoleon, and whose implacable thirst for revenge, have totally got the better of his reason. This description of persons are men of enlarged minds, as to matters belonging to war; they talk with great volubility and eloquence upon the subject; and they frequently succeed in imparting their enthusiasm to others. But, as is usual in such cases, they overlook obstacles and are not very nice as to the facts. When, however, a project has once been proposed or espoused by any part of the cabinet, it gets a footing which it does not easily lose, and from step to step, it proceeds, until reflection, when it comes, if it comes at all, comes too late, though embracing the serious consideration of pecuniary expence, and the more serious consideration of the probable loss of lives. The pecuniary expence of this expedition must be very great. It will be just so much added to the national debt,; it will occasson additional taxes to pay the interest, or it will add to the duration of taxes already imposed; and, of course, it will take from the fruit of the people's labour and the incomes of those whose property enables them to live without labour. So to take for the *service* of the nation is just and necessary, but so to take without a fair prospect of rendering such service is not to be justified, and ought not to be excused upon the assertion, that the ministers have done *what they thought best*; for, in this, as in all similar cases, strict inquiry ought to be made as to the facts and reason upon which the enterprise was determined on. Therefore, if this expedition fail; if it come back without having achieved any thing worthy of the expence and risk, I hope "the parliament of Inquiry" will not be wanting in its duty.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Sir;—I enclose the Copy of a Letter which seems to me proper for your Register. —Sir, your obedient Servant,—ANTHONY CARLISLE.—*Soho-square, June 22d,* 1807.

"Sir;—I desire to transfer, as my gift, one thousand pounds, Three per Cent. Consols, in trust for ever, that the yearly interest thereof may be paid to the treasurer or treasurers for the time being, of the Westminster Hospital, of which you are Surgeon; that the said yearly interest may be applied to the yearly purposes of the said Hospital; and I desire that the Governors of the said Charity, will be pleased to nominate such persons as trustees for the said transferred sum, who may be willing to undertake such trust, and to whom I make the said transfer, for the purpose above-mentioned. — Sir; your most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS BURDETT."

Wimbledon, June 19th, 1807.

To Mr. Carlisle.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECH.

SIR;—I by accident received from my bookseller here last night, a small pamphlet (published by Phillips) containing Lord Erskine's speech (in the house of lords, April 13th) on the marquis of Stafford's motion relative to the late change of the ministry. Considerable attention is due to this brief and eloquent publication; and as the name of its speaker carries with it great and deserved authority (the greater from his having been but *a looker on* during the contention); as it may be supposed to concentrate the logical and constitutional force both of the question and the party; as the topic will assuredly be soon again revived; and, as I have no where seen a review by any other person of its argument, I hastily send you my own; which, in all other respects, indeed, *must be*, but in one *shall not be*, inferior to the subject of its consideration; I mean in IMPARTIALITY; In which, nevertheless, the speech in question has high merit. The first and principal passage for consideration is the attempt, in p. 13, to extricate the late ministry from the dilemma of having proposed a measure to the king and to the parliament, which, all things considered, nothing but a call of imperious duty should have moved them to propose, and of having afterwards abandoned a measure, suggested by such powerful considerations of duty. And here I must own, I felt a pain of disappointment at the subtle distinctions of the speech, proportioned to the high gratification which I have so often received from the manly, bold, and conclusive reasonings, on other occasions, of the noble speaker. The following are the words, as published:—"It has been asked "in other places, upon what prineiple the "abandonment could be justified, when the "measure was professedly introduced upon "the principle of expediency and duty.

" My lords, the answer is easy. There is " a plain difference between even the " strongest expediency and imperious neces- " sity. The first was, all circumstances " considered, not sufficient to make it such " a point of duty, as to abandon the govern- " ment rather than the measure: but the " second would have rendered that duty in- " dispensable."——Now, for the life of me, and with every deference for the speaker, (and the greater my deference, the greater my disappointment,) I can see in this nothing but a HYPER-DISTINCTION; an attempt to *discriminate* entirely away the duty and the independance of a MINISTER OF THE COUNTRY; for I object to the SLAVISH style, " HIS MAJESTY'S SERVANTS." I do not know that a " *servant* " can be supposed responsible for his acts (civilly speaking) to any one unless his master. But an English minister, that is, the executive officer of an English king, is RESPONSIBLE TO THE COUNTRY, is responsible to the representatives of the people, in parliament, both for his acts and his advice! And ought to be so:—for it is our affairs he is administring and it is with our taxes he is paid. But to the argument—Now as either affects the duty of a minister, and the clear course he has to pursue, I can distinguish no difference betwixt the " *strongest expediency and imperious necessity.*" Man is not prescient—and not being able to forsee the consequences of neglect (for " There is a tide in the " affairs of men, &c.,") no minister, no man, if responsibility is more than a sound! can in his sane reason be supposed to agree to make himself responsible for the consequences of the continuance of a train of measures, which the " STRONGEST EXPE- " DIENCY", in his opinion, requires should be altered. For what is responsibility? It is not, that the punishment of an individual can atone to a nation for a gross injury to its interests; or that the individual minister has entered into a recognizance in so many thousand pounds to preserve the welfare of the country: since no individual, either by his funds, or his punishment, can make national reparation. But it consists in the presumption, that no man, of honor or character, or even of prudence, will allow himself to stand RESPONSIBLE for the course of public affairs, when he is not permitted to direct them. In this consists the true and the only responsibility to the country. And on this strong presumption is grounded the doctrine of the English constitution, that the king can do no wrong. For if the minister could be supposed capable of abandoning, in deference to the prejudices or vices of the monarch, a course of measures which were, in his conscience, " most strongly expedient" for the country; or, which is the same thing, to pursue a course, which was " *most strongly inexpedient*," a British king *might* do a great deal of wrong, and a weak king certainly would do so. A king would thus, under the names of other men, become his own minister; which it is the clear doctrine of the English constitution that HE SHALL NOT BECOME. The PRACTICE of the British government requires, that the man, whom the king appoints his minister, shall have a weight and a consideration in the country that will acquire him a majority in parliament; and the PRESUMPTION — *grounded on all but recent experience*—is, that such a man, who stands so high in the country, will not act an ignoble part—nor allow himself to be imposed upon the nation, as the director of a system, of which he is but the dupe, the instrument, or the slave!

A more factious, or ambitious man, than the late Lord Chatham, never governed England; but in his character as in his eloquence was something of the great and the sublime. Power was his idol—but not mere office; and when opposed in the cabinet, on a question, in which the vital, or internal safety of England *was not involved*, viz. on the propriety of immediate hostilities against Spain, he constitutionally retired from it; declaring that he would not be responsible, where he ceased to direct.

In the following position then I must contend, (in opposition to Lord Erskine,) consists the true ministerial responsibility to the country—*that no measure of the* " STRONGEST EXPEDIENCY" for the public safety, *in the opinion and conscience of the minister, shall be withstood by the king, or omitted,* at the royal instance, by the ministers. But if the king refuse his sanction to such measure, or such influence be attempted, *that the minister of course resigns.* Without this assurance, the known principles of the man would not form the slightest ground of confidence for the country, and an English King, like a Roman Emperor, might, with equal satisfaction to his subjects, make his " horse his minister!" In this distinction probably consists the difference between His MAJESTY'S SERVANTS, and His MAJESTY'S MINISTERS! I have hitherto considered only the first case the " STRONGEST EXPEDIENCY;" as endeavoured by Lord Erskine to be discriminated from " IMPERIOUS NE- " CESSITY;" and whilst, for argument sake, I will admit them to be as different as his lordship can desire, I will presume, I have

already shewn, that the difference in *the degree of the emergence* (for it is no more) makes none in the constitutional duty of the minister. And on this second, or extreme case, "the IMPERIOUS NECESSITY," it can scarcely with decency be put even hypothetically, BY A LORD CHANCELLOR, in allusion to his Majesty's difference with his council, that the king in his senses would attempt to over-rule any public measure, which AN "IMPERIOUS NECESSITY" REQUIRED!! And if the king could, under other men's names, continue his own minister until such an IMPERIOUS emergence arrived, or until an indefinite emergence, (which eludes my sight, but which his lordship no doubt sees,) lying somewhere in the region between the "STRONGEST EXPEDIENCY" and "IMPERIOUS NECESSITY," arrived; (but which must nearly equally preclude all disputes.) I repeat, if on every occasion but this, the king or his conscience is to be his own adviser, and any obsequious persons can by the sufferance of an obsequious parliament be obtruded upon the nation as his ministers, there is at once an end of the practice, and of the maxim (which would then be indeed a fiction) of our constitution, "THAT THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG;" for, he would then in fact do all the wrong that was done; except the example of MEANNESS set by his ministers; and that would be their own. With such a (supposed only) parliament, whose majority would follow ANY MINISTERS, as THEY followed the crown, the situation of the country would be complete: or, if a further improvement could be hoped, it would be that of saving the expense both of ministers and parliaments; which, in such a predicament, could be very well dispensed with! Were these my own doctrines, I should esteem them seditious, but they cannot be so when received as the doctrine and direct inferences from the doctrine of a LORD CHANCELLOR; as he is reported in this publication to have altered it in the House of Lords on the 13th of April, 1807.

I however heartily concur with Lord E. in his strictures upon the preposterous nature of the pledge, which the king required from the late ministers. But I do not agree with him in thinking, that such a pledge, if we had had a free and reformed House of Commons, (and that we have not we must impute to the tergiversation of the late ministry) though given, could be so far illegal, as ever to be dangerous to the country; since the conduct of the minister, and, in fact, his appointment, must be agreeable to the sense of the House of Commons, if that House was the organ of the nation, and rigidly held the strings of the public purse. In page 15, Lord E. asks "*what more could they* (the ministry) possibly do, than unanimously to abandon "the whole measure, when the misconception was discovered?" I will answer him. When the ministry found, that the king had misconceived them, they also found, that they had misunderstood the king; and they should then in every constitutional view of a fitness of conduct have withdrawn—not their measure—but themselves; as I have elsewhere observed.—With regard to the king's having been secretly ADVISED to change his ministers (p. 17 and 18), I esteem the argument a sophistry, if any *responsibility* is intended to be annexed to the term, *advice*. The king's ministers are his sole responsible advisers. There is no evidence in this pamphlet, that the late ministers had the smallest intention of advising the king to dismiss themselves. On the contrary, they had no objection for the good of the country, in its very critical situation, to have kept their places.—The king's act, in their dismissal, was consequently his own, and ever must be so, and is so constitutionally, and necessarily. If such change is disagreeable to the country, let the House of Commons shew it in its votes; all I say is, that the king's change of his ministers can never be *an advised*, nor *an unconstitutional measure*. I agree, however, wholly with Lord E. that it is a farce to suppose that the provisions of the bill grazed any part of the royal conscience; indeed, nothing could be so innocent, as the bill; unless that it certainly tended (and was so far good) to give a stimulus to honourable ambition, and to devote the whole man to an adventurous and perilous profession, which now only has a part of the man: for it cannot have HIS MIND. If there could have been a doubt upon the subject of the king's conscience in regard to the bill, your dissertation 3 weeks ago on the Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement, &c. &c. has set it at rest completely, and for ever. Lord E's. remarks to this point, are also very valuable and conclusive.—In p. 25, there is someting sophistical, but arising out of the doctrine of the constitution, for whose entire conguity Lord E. cannot be held responsible. His words are "*when he* (the king) *delivers the seals of* "*office to his officers of state, his con-* "*science, as it regards the state, accompa-* "*nies them.*" He then proceeds—"That "the public has a right in reason to expect "the advantages of the personal virtues and "capacity of the king; that whatever fol-

" lows from them, the fame and honour of " his actions, &c. are his own."—This however, is rather a vision of Blackstone's than a sound constitutional assumption. Courtesy may attribute the good of public measures to the sovereign, and the bad to his ministers; and however erroneous it may be in the first, it is sure to be right in the last. But, really and logically to look at this matter, and conformably to the premises laid down by Lord E. himself, the good and the bad of all public measures must be ascribed to his ministers: always excepting *their change*, which, according to Lord E, MUST BE GOOD, since, whosesoever other measures may be, this is unequivocally the king's own. In p. 28 Lord E. asks one very unfortunate question which *he does not* answer, and I *cannot*—namely, " How are the late minis- " ters distinguishable from their succes- " sors ?" A query which may well indeed perplex any other man in the kingdom; since his Lordship himself thinks it unanswerable!! I cannot agree (in p. 29) with Lord E.'s temporizing policy towards the Catholics. There is something, in all indirect courses, which I abhor. Plain and downright dealing becomes our national character, and in the long run is ever the wisest, and the best. Lastly I sincerely HOPE, with Lord E. that superstitions are on the decline—but I see no evidence of it; and I am so far from thinking that their professors, as he proposes, should (" without " suffering persecution") " *feel incon-* " *viences,*" that I am of opinion with Hume, that the way to perpetuate a sect or superstition, is to persecute it—to vex it with inconveniences even, is to give its adherents a point of honor in the point of suffering, whilst the sure way to abolish it is to forget that it exists. Lastly, with respect to the grand effort of the speech, which is to establish the fact of the Catholic bill having been but the avowed,or the pretext, and not the real cause of the dissolution of the late ministry. I think nothing can be more satisfactorily proved. But in my opinion it required no proof since it was tacitly admitted by the declaration on the part of their successors, that they had not subscribed the pledge; which indeed could not be swallowed unless by canine appetite for office. The true state of the case lies in a nut-shell, and is soon disclosed. The late ministry by the credit they had acquired, and deservedly acquired during a 23 years opposition, were too formidable at the death of Pitt to be neglected any longer—having been divided once before by Pitt; a second division was thought scarcely worth attempting; besides they were in a state of strong political cohesion, and probably indivisible. A better expedient was hit on; which was to hoist the colours of the Whigs, but to ballast with the Grenvilles; which was adroitly and judiciously accomplished by the king's *advisers* (according to the phrase) and most unfortunately and miserably acquiesced in by themselves. By this coalition,—by their subsequent eulogies of Pitt,—and by their silent abandonment of those grand political operations which the country expected from their professions, and would have supported them in accomplishing, they lost their popularity amongst the enthusiastic and patriotic part of the nation, and did not gain the corrupt part, for which there was another set of politicians, who were bidding higher than they could. They were soon after weakened by the death of their great, and (however duped) lamented leader. Their enemies perceived better than themselves how much had been deducted from their ability by this last event, and from their popularity by their own preceding derelictions—and lay in ambush for an occasion, which, infatuated, they furnished themselves. A hypocritical yell was then sounded, their ruin determined on, an impossible pledge demanded, their dismissal given, and under the masque of an appeal to the constituent body of the nation, the change of the ministry was silently and solidly accomplished.———I am, &c.——
J. C. W.—*Southampton, 17th June,* 1807.

Turkey and Russia.—Note delivered by the Turkish Ministry to the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople prohibiting a Passage through the Channel of the Black Sea.

It is of the greatest importance in the present war between the Sublime Porte and Russia, to take every precaution against the artifices and intrigues of the enemy, and to prevent them from transporting their ammunition or other commodities to the different Russian harbours on the Black Sea: it is requisite to hinder every subject of the Ottoman Empire from going to these places, that no information whatever may be communicated to the enemy, either verbally or in writing; and that every opportunity of communication whatever between Russia and the Ottoman Court should be cut off. It is also very dangerous and contrary to our wished-for security, that ships should proceed from the centre of the Turkish Capital to the country of the enemy, when in a time of war this capital may be one of the most valuable posts in the empire, and the one most vigilantly watched by the enemy; but as long as a free passage through the

Black Sea is allowed to the ships of other nations, there exists no method of averting the dangers thus threatened, and of preserving good order, because the enemy can conceal their artifices and frauds under the flags of Neutral Nations. For all these reasons, the Canal of the Black Sea shall be henceforth and continue to be shut until the termination of the present war, or until (notwithstanding the continuance of the war) circumstances no longer require such a precaution. It is hoped that the vessels of friendly powers, which had formerly permission to pass freely through the Black Sea, will not act contrary to this general prohibition. It is merely a precaution dictated from the circumstances of the moment. The Sublime Porte is convinced that this conduct will be approved of by every Power allied to it; and when it pleases God to restore peace, or even during the continuance of the war, if circumstances permit, the communication of the Black Sea will be immediately opened as formerly. As the commander of the Turkish fleet, as also the commanders of the Castles at the mouths of the Black Sea, have received orders to prevent all ships from passing, the Minister of the Porte thinks it his duty, by the Official Note, to acquaint the resident Ministers of Foreign Powers with the circumstance, in order that they may in their turn communicate it to all whom it may concern. Given on the 8th of the month Zilkade in the year of the Hegira 1221 (January 17, 1807.).

Manifesto of the Porte against Russia.

From the remotest periods, human society has been indebted for the security and tranquillity it has enjoyed to the conscientious observance displayed by nations of their treaties and conventions, and those Powers who have acted contrary to this conscientious adherence, constantly bring disorder and confusion into the harmony of the whole. Every lawful Sovereign is at liberty, when he pleases, to break with another power, but not before he has considered with the utmost attention the steps which ought to be taken in similar circumstances. The Russian court has long usurped a superiority in order to oppress the neighbouring powers, and all her endeavours have been directed to break through her treaties. Her avarice, the perfidy with which she constantly interrupts the peace of nations, and her hostile designs against the Ottoman empire, are universally known.—The Court of St. Petersburgh has always confessed the value of that friendly disposition which the Porte has on all occasions evinced; and yet she has returned this kindness with the basest ingratitude. Among other instances it may be mentioned, that by the Treaty of 1188 of the Hegira, Russia had no jurisdiction over the Crimea, yet as she resorted to every possible artifice to usurp possession of that province, and at length in time of peace, she marched a numerous army, and invested herself with the full sovereignty of the province.—Into the political and civil occurrences in Georgia, which was under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Sceptre, the Russian Court has for a long time obtruded herself by a thousand intrigues, and has at last invested herself with the sovereign authority of that province also, without the smallest pretensions.—The Consuls who were stationed in the Turkish cities, have been in the practice of seducing the subjects of the Porte from their allegiance. By this conduct they have abused the freedom of navigation, which was permitted them for the purpose of trading only, and they have embarked a great number of Turkish subjects in Russian vessels, and sent them off for Russia.—These Consuls also gave patents to the Turkish subjects, and flags to the ships of the Islands in the Archipelago, being cities of the Ottoman Empire; and thus attempted in a most unlawful manner to possess themselves of immense numbers of Turkish vessels and subjects.—It was to be hoped, that as friendship was again restored, by a Treaty of Alliance between Russia and the Sublime Porte, the former would abstain from her perfidious conduct: on the contrary, she contrived, out of this new league, a still more daring method of displaying her malignant designs. With the vain-glorious idea of exciting a general insurrection, in order to spread domestic disturbances, even in the cities of her allies, she seduced the subjects of Servia from their allegiance; and as she furnished them with money and ammunition, she was, in fact, their support and leader.—Upon a single occasion only, the Russians had been permitted to transmit provisions to their troops at Tifles; the Sublime Porte, out of respect to their Allies, delayed not a moment in issuing the requisite firman. Scarcely had the Russians received this permission, when they embarked upon the Phasis numerous bodies of troops, with cannon, and other implements of war, by means of which they seized upon the Castle of Anacava, and as they have now fortified it, they have shewn plainly their base designs.

To be continued.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.——*Fifty-second Bulletin of the Grand French Army.*

Warsaw, Jan. 19.——The 8th corps of Me grand army, commanded by Marshal th rfier, has detached the second battalion of light infantry to Wollin; three companies of the same regiment had scarcely arrived there, when before break of day they were attacked by a detachment of 1000 foot and 150 horse, with four pieces of cannon, from Colberg. The French, not appalled by the enemy's great superiority of number, carried a bridge, took four pieces of cannon, and made 100 prisoners. The rest were put to flight, leaving behind a number of slain and wounded in the city of Wollin, the streets of which were covered with them. The city of Brieg, in Silesia, has surrendered after a siege of five days. Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords us a plentiful supply; Warsaw alone furnishes 100,000 ratios per day.—No diseases prevail in the army, nor is it possible to take more care of the health of the soldiers than is done; although the winter season is already so far advanced, no severe frost has hitherto been experienced.—The Emperor is daily on the parade, and reviews the different corps of the army, which, as well as the detachments of conscripts who arrive from France, are supplied with shoes and other necessaries out of the magazines of Warsaw.

Fifty-third Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Warsaw, Jan. 22.——Considerable magazines of provisions were found at Brieg. Prince Jerome continues his campaign in Silesia with activity. Lieut. Gen. Deroi has already surrounded Kosel, and opened the trenches. The siege of Schweidnitz, and that of Neisse, are pushed at the same time. —General Victor, being on the way to Stettin, in a carriage, with his aid-de-camp and a servant, was taken prisoner by a party of 25 chasseurs, who were scouring the country.—The weather has grown cold; it is probable, that, in a few days, the rivers will be frozen; the season, however, is not more severe than it usually is at Paris. The Emperor every day parades, and reviews several regiments.—All the magazines of the French army are in a train of organization; biscuit is made in all the bakehouses. The Emperor has given orders, that large magazines be established, and that a great quantity of clothing should be made in Silesia.—The English, who can no longer gain credit for their reports, that the Russians, the Tartars, and the Calmucks, are about to devour the French army, because it is well known, even in the coffee-houses of London, that these worthy allies cannot endure the sight of our bayonets, are now summoning the dysentery, the plague, and every kind of epidemical disease, to their assistance.—Were these calamities at the disposal of the cabinet of London, not only our army, but also our provinces, and the whole class of manufacturers of the continent, would, doubtless, become their prey. As this is not the case, the English content themselves with circulating, and causing their numerous emissaries to circulate, in every possible shape, the report that the French army is destroyed by disease. By their account, whole battalions are falling like those of the Greeks at the siege of Troy. This would be a very convenient way of getting rid of their enemies; but they must be made to renounce it. The army was never more healthy; the wounded are recovering, and the number of dead is inconsiderable. There are not so many sick as in the last campaign; nay, their number is even inferior to what it would have been in France in time of peace, according to the usual calculations.

Fifty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Warsaw, Jan. 27.—Eighty-four pieces of cannon, taken from the Russians, are ranged before the Palace of the Republic at Warsaw. They are those which were taken from Generals Kaminski, Benigsen, and Buxhowden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Pultusk, and Golymin; and are the very same that the Russians drew along the streets of this city with so much ostentation, when lately they marched through them to meet the French. It is easy to conceive the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph must produce upon a people delighted with seeing the humiliation of enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them. —There are several hospitals in the country which the army occupies, containing a great number of sick and wounded Russians. 5000 prisoners have been sent to France, 2000 escaped in the first moments of confusion, and 1500 have entered among the Polish troops.—Thus have the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25,000 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.—Gen. Kaminski, who had been represented as another Suwarrow, has just been disgraced. It is reported that General Buxhowden is in

the same situation: hence it appears, that Gen. Benigsen now commands the army.—Some battalions of light infantry belonging to Marshal Ney's corps had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments; the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments, without sustaining any loss ——During this period, the Prince of Ponte Corvo took possession of Elbing and the country situated on the borders of the Baltic —The General of Division Drouet entered Christbourg, where he took 300 prisoners from the regiment of Courbieres, including a major and several officers.—Colonel Saint Genez, of the 19th dragoons, charged another of the enemy's regiments, and took 50 prisoners, among whom was the colonel commandant.——A Russian column had gone to Liebstadt, beyond the little river the Passarge, and had carried off half a company of the voltigeurs of the 8th regiment of the line, who were at the advanced posts of the cantonment. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, informed of this movement, left Elbing, collected his troops, advanced with Rivaud's division towards the enemy, and met them near Mohring.—On the 25th, at noon, the enemy's division appeared, 12000 strong. We soon came to blows. The 8th regiment of the line fell upon the Russians with inexpressible bravery, to repair the loss which one of its posts had experienced. The enemy were completely routed, pursued four leagues, and compelled to repass the Passarge. Dupont's division arrived just as the engagement was concluded, and could take no part in it.—— An old man, 117 years of age, has been presented to the Emperor, who has granted him a pension of 50 Napoleons, and has ordered him a twelvemonth's allowance in advance. —The weather is very fine. It is no colder than it should be for the health of the soldiers, and the amendment of the roads, which are becoming passable.—On the right and centre of the army the enemy are more than 30 leagues from our posts.—The Emperor is gone on horseback to make the tour of the cantonments. He will be absent from Warsaw 8 or 10 days.

Fifty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Warsaw, Jan. 29, 1807.——The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follow:—The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the division of Drouet, on the 25th, at 11 in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade Pactod was attacked by the enemy.——The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarresfeldeben, by a battalion of the 9th of light infantry. This village was defended by 3 Russian battalions, which were supported by 3 others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo caused also two other battalions to march, to support that of the 9th. The action was very sharp. The eagle of the 9th regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats, would have purified it; the soldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle.——In the mean while the French line, composed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Russian line, which had taken its position on a rising ground. The fire of the musquetry was very brisk, and at point blank distance.——At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to flight, killing several of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Gallitzin commanded the Russians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and lost 300 prisoners and several howitzers.—Laplanche, General of Brigade, distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers, and the talents of the generals, which are most worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honour.——A Tartar is just arrived from Constantinople, which place he left on the 1st of this month. He has been dispatched to London by the Porte.—On the 30th of Dec. war with Russia had been solemnly proclaimed. The pelisse and the sword had been sent to the Grand Vizier: 28 regiments of Janissaries set out for Constantinople; and several others passed from Asia to Europe. —The ambassador of Russia, his

whole suite, all the Russians in that city, and all the Greeks belonging to them, to the amount of 7 or 800, quitted Constantinople on the 29th.— The Tartar passed through Widdin the 15th of January. He found the roads covered with troops, who marched with alacrity against their eternal enemy; 60,000 men were already at Rodschuk, and 25,000, composing the advanced guard, were between that town and Bucharest. The Russians halted at Bucharest, which they occupied with an advanced guard of 15,000 men —Prince Suzzo was proclaimed Hospodar of Wallachia. Prince Ypsilanti was proclaimed a traitor, and a price set upon his head.——The thermometer continues at two or three degrees below 0. It is the most favourable season for the army.

Fifty-sixth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Arensdorf, Feb. 5.——After the battle of Mohringen, in which the Russian advanced guard was defeated, the enemy retreated upon Leobstadt; but the corps of General Essen, which was at first destined for Moldavia, and also a number of fresh regiments from different parts of the Russian empire, having joined the Russian army in Poland, the enemy again, so early as the 27th, advanced in great force, with the design of removing the theatre of the war to the Lower Vistula. The Emperor being informed of these events, ordered the Prince of Ponte Corvo to retreat, and also to favour the offensive operations of the enemy, in order to draw them towards the Lower Vistula. His Majesty at the same time ordered the whole army to break up from winter quarters. He also left Warsaw himself, and arrived on the evening of the 31st at Willenberg, whither the Grand Duke of Berg had already collected all the cavalry. On the 1st of Feb. we began to advance. At Passenheim we fell in with the enemy, who constantly assumed the offensive; but here the Grand Duke fell upon them with several columns of cavalry, and entered the town sword in hand. By 3 in the morning the enemy was on the Lower Vistula, which he had determined to pass, but where he now found his left wing surrounded. The Russians, however, formed themselves in order of battle, and now commenced the battle of Bergfried, where the Emperor attacked the enemy with the corps of Ney, Augereau, and Soult, and his life guards as a corps of reserve. The contest was for a long time severe: at last, however, the enemy having been completely defeated on several points, and having lost 4 pieces of cannon and 1700 prisoners, abandoned all his positions, and night put an end to the fight. On the following day the action was resumed; but the enemy had employed the night in retreating, and had left behind only the rear-guard, which was endeavouring to follow, and which was fiercely pursued, fighting all the time, for 6 hours. The difficulty of the ground prevented our cavalry from doing the enemy much injury. On the 5th, the whole French army was again in motion, advancing, and the enemy constantly retreating, except one column, which was still on this side of the little river Alle. The Emperor thereupon ordered Marshals Soult and Davoust, and the Grand Duke, to follow the enemy's main body, and Marshal Ney, joined by a division of dragoons, to attack the cut off column. While, in consequence of these orders, the Grand Duke at Walerdoff, after some attacks, compelled 8000 or 9000 Russian cavalry to retreat; Ney came up with the head of the beforementioned column, which, finding itself surrounded, for a moment adopted the bold resolution of cutting its way through our corps, but met death and destruction on the points of our bayonets. Defeated and thrown into confusion, the enemy abandoned their cannon, colours, and baggage, and the other part of the column, on learning the fate of the advanced guard, retreated. In all these actions our loss was very little, not more than 80 or 100 killed, and from 3 to 400 wounded. The loss of the enemy consisted of 16 pieces of cannon, several thousand prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

It is to be observed, that this sheet, which is the last of Volume XI, should *not be cut open* by the Reader, but should be left to the Book-binder, who will perceive, that the first half sheet, of which this page makes a part, comes at the *end*, and that the other half-sheet containing the Title Page, Advertisement, and Table of Contents, is to be cut off, and placed at the *beginning* of the Volume.—The Binder is desired to observe, that there is an error in the paging after 672; so that page 793, No. 18, must follow page 672.

Supplement to No. 26, Vol. XI.—*Price* 10*d*

Fifty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

This bulletin is dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 7. It mentions only some attacks on the rear of the enemy's main body; which, it is stated, were executed on the 6th and 7th with the best success, by the Grand Duke of Berg, notwithstanding that the Russians presented a most formidable resistance.

Fifty-eighth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

This bulletin is also dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 9. It mentions, that, on approaching that place, the enemy were found already behind it, waiting for our army, in order to commence a new battle, for which both sides prepared. In the previous affairs which took place, 3 Russian regiments were completely cut off, but at the same time a battalion of the 18th regiment was thrown into disorder by a Russian column of cavalry. The dragoons of Klein, however, observed this affair in sufficient time to relieve our battalion; but in Eylau, where the Russians wished to maintain themselves, but which we wished to possess before the battle commenced, the fighting was most bloody; it was ten at night before they could be driven out of the town. They had thrown, however, some regiments into a church, where they remained, and which they were not compelled to abandon until after great slaughter. The night was passed by the armies under the bare canopy of heaven in each other's presence.——On the following day, by the first dim ray of the morning, the Russians commenced the attack with a brisk cannonade. The Emperor visited the church which the Russians had defended with so much obstinacy on the day before. He made Marshal Augereau's corps advance, and the eminence upon which the church stood was cannonaded by 40 pieces of artillery belonging to his guard. The armies were now within half gun shot of each other. The thunder of the cannon was terrible. After the firing had continued for some time, the troops became impatient of suffering so much without any thing decisive happening. Some manœuvres then commenced on both sides, in order to obtain advantages over each other, and in the mean time a thick fall of snow came on, in consequence of which the troops could not discern one another, at the distance of two paces. In this obscurity some of the corps lost their way, and the columns getting too much to the left wandered in uncertainty. This state of things lasted half an hour. When the weather cleared up, the Grand Duke at the head of the cavalry, supported by Marshal Bessieres at the head of the guards, and the division of St. Hillaire, advanced and attacked the enemy. This bold manœuvre, which covered the cavalry with glory, had become necessary in consequence of the circumstances in which our columns were placed. The enemy's cavalry, who endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, were completely routed. The slaughter was horrible. Two lines of Russian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itself in consequence of having supported itself upon a wood. Some squadrons of the guards passed twice through the whole of the enemy's army. This brilliant attack, had it not been for the wood, and some other difficulties of the ground, would have decided the victory. General Hautpoult was wounded. General Dahlman perished gloriously in the attack. For the 100 dragoons or cuirassiers of the guard which lay dead on the field, there were found beside them 1000 of their enemies. Marshal Davoust, who had been detached to fall upon the rear of the enemy, but whose progress was much impeded by the weather, was at last enabled to execute his orders, and decided the victory. The enemy, after several vain endeavours to repulse that general, retreated, leaving their wounded and 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle. The number of killed and wounded in this action was on both sides very considerable, and it could not be otherwise when a constant fire was maintained from about 300 pieces of cannon for more than 12 hours, within a short distance of both armies. Marshal Augereau is wounded. Gen. Desjardins, Heudalet, and Lochet, are also wounded. Gen. Corbineau is killed, as are likewise Colonels Lacué, Lemarais, and Bouvieres. Our whole loss consists of exactly 1000 killed, and 5,700 wounded, including 1000, who are very badly wounded. But we have to set against this loss 7000 Russians, who have been counted dead on the field of battle.—The plan of the enemy, which had for its object to extend themselves towards Thorn, and to turn our left wing, has completely miscarried, and their attempt to carry it into execution has proved exceedingly fatal to them. It has cost them from 12 to 15,000 prisoners, as many in killed and missing, 45 pieces of artillery, and 18 standards. The eagle of one of the battalions is lost, and has probably been taken by the enemy. The Emperor will give that battalion another standard after it shall have taken one from the enemy. Having defeated this enterprize of the enemy, and driven them 100 miles from the Vistula, the army has returned to its cantonments, and is going into winter quarters again.

Fifty-ninth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Prussian Eylau, Feb. 14.——The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our patroles are before Koningsberg, but the Emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army, in winter-quarters, in such manner, that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken, since the battle of Bergfried, is about 60. The Grand Duke of Berg still has his head quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. Gen. Hautpoult has died of his wounds; his loss is generally deplored; but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers has distinguished itself in all the battles. The Emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. On the 12th, Marshal Lefebvre advanced to Marienwerder, where he found 7 Prussian squadrons; he defeated them, and made 300 prisoners. Those who escaped, fled towards Dantzic.

Sixtieth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Prussian Eylau, Feb. 17.—The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered. The Prussian Governor of Silesia is shut up in Clatz, after having been driven by Gen. Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein and Neurohdo. In these affairs, the Wurtemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 300 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigour.—Since the battle of Eylau, the enemy have reassembled behind the Pregel. We hoped to have driven them from that position, had the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary, beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them. About 3000 Russian prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men. The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of Feb. The army is entering into cantonments.

Sixty-first Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Landsberg, Feb. 18.—The battle of Eylau was at first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such, indeed, was the belief at Koningsberg, during the whole evening of the 9th; but the alarm was great, when the Russian head quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after, our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in the possession of a height which flanked the whole of the Russian troops. The Russian General declared, that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, "We shall share the fate of Lubeck." It was fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French Generals to drive the Russians from this position. The number of dead in the Russian army, in generals, and other officers, is very remarkable. In consequence of the battle of Eylau, more than 5000 wounded Russians, found on the field of battle, or in the neighbouring hospitals, have fallen into the hands of the victors. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides these 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.—The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Liebstadt, and Osterode, are the finest in this country, and the Emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing. Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded: and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of Kiuper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, and more than 2000 persons are, in consequence of it, destitute of any home or shelter.

Proclamation, dated Prussian Eylau, February 16.

"Soldiers;—We had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the Lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him. We have pursued him, sword in hand, 80 miles. He has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hof, and Eylau, we have taken from him 65 pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides his loss of more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The heroes who, on our side, remain in the bed of honour, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence.——Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return towards the Vistula, and resume our winter quarters. Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason to repent; for, whether beyond the Vistula, or on the other side of the Danube; whether in the middle of winter, or in the beginning of autumn; we still will be found French soldiers, and soldiers of the grand army."

Table of the Number of *Christenings* and *Burials* within the Bills of Mortality, from December, 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive.

Epochs.	Christened.		Buried.												
	Male.	Female	Under 2 Years.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100, &c.	Total Buried. Males	Total Buried. Female
December....	835	822	502	196	59	71	123	169	188	155	131	89	34	6	886	837
January.....	1083	1059	406	158	50	40	96	157	154	126	123	95	32	5	712	720
February	798	746	398	139	46	32	91	152	202	192	157	118	56	5	811	777
March	605	666	316	134	43	65	124	177	180	181	182	142	43	4	882	784
April.....	693	690	366	125	56	52	97	153	158	147	160	122	58	9	729	774
May	798	773	382	135	36	40	100	111	156	128	111	99	37	1	682	654
	4812	4756	2370	887	290	300	631	919	1038	929	864	665	260	30	4702	4546

Total Christenings..9568 Total Burials..9248

Table of the Prices of *Meat, Sugar, Salt,* and *Coals,* in London, from December, 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef ..	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	per Stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.
Mutton	5 8	4 8	5 6	5 4	5 4	5 6	
Pork..	5 8	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 4	
Sugar	38 9	37 0	33 10	34 10	33 8	33 5	Cwt.
Salt ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Bushel
Coals..	50 3	49 6	49 0	50 0	52 6	49 6	Chald.

Table of the Prices of the *Quartern Loaf*, in London, from December, 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive.

Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May	
Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.	Day.	Price.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
6	1. 1¼	4	1. 1¼	1	1. 0¾	5	1. 0¾	3	1. 0½	7	11¾
13	1. 1¼	11	1. 1¼	8	1. 0½	12	1. 0¾	10	1. 0½	14	11¾
20	1. 1	18	1. 1¼	15	1. 0½	19	1. 0½	17	1. 0¼	21	1. 1
27	1. 1	25	1. 1¼	22	1. 0¼	26	1. 0½	24	11¼	28	11¾

Table of the Prices of the English *Three per Cent. Consols*, from December, 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive.

Day.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
1	58⅞	—	—	—	62⅛	63¼
2	59⅛	60¼	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	63⅜
3	60¼	60¼	61⅜	62⅜	61⅞	—
4	60⅜	60½	61⅜	62¼	61⅞	63½
5	60½	—	61⅜	62⅛	—	63⅜
6	60½	—	62⅛	62⅜	62⅞	63⅜
7	—	60⅝	62	62⅜	62¼	63¼
8	60¼	60¼	62	—	62⅛	63⅛
9	60⅜	60⅜	61⅞	62⅞	62¼	63⅜
10	60½	61¼	—	62¼	62¼	63½
11	60⅝	—	—	62½	62⅞	63⅝
12	60½	61⅞	63	62¼	—	63⅜
13	60⅜	61	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	63⅜
14	—	61	62½	62¼	61⅞	63¼
15	60⅜	60¼	—	—	62⅛	63½
16	60¼	60⅝	62⅝	62½	62⅜	—
17	60¼	60½	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝	—
18	60⅜	—	62½	62⅜	—	63⅝
19	60⅜	—	62¼	62½	62⅞	63⅛
20	—	60⅝	62⅛	62¼	62¼	63½
21	—	60⅜	62⅜	62¼	62¼	63⅜
22	60⅞	60¼	—	—	62¼	63¼
23	60⅝	60⅞	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	63⅞
24	60⅜	59⅞	62¼	61⅞	62⅝	63⅜
25	—	—	—	61¼	62¼	—
26	—	60¾	—	62	—	—
27	60¼	61	—	—	—	—
28	60¼	60¼	62⅞	—	62¼	63⅛
29	60⅞	60¼		62⅛	62⅞	—
30	60¼	62¼		—	62⅜	—
31	—	62⅛		—	—	—

Table of the Prices of the French *Five per Cent. Consolidés*, from Dec. 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive.

Day.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.il	May
1	—	72.80	73. 0	74. 0	—	75.70
2	—	72.75	—	—	—	—
3	72.25	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	73.10	—	—	—
5	—	72.90	—	—	74.10	75.40
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	72.30	—	73.10	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	75.20	74.25	75.25
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	72.50	—	73.25	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	74.50	—
14	—	72.75	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	75.50	—	74.50	75. 0
16	—	—	—	73.45	—	—
17	72.60	72.80	73.50	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	74.75	74.50
19	72.50	—	—	73.30	—	74.25
20	—	—	73.60	—	—	—
21	72.65	—	73.60	—	75.50	—
22	—	72.75	—	73.30	—	74.30
23	—	—	73.75	—	75.75	—
24	—	—	—	73.20	—	—
25	72.80	72.90	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	72.90	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	73. 0	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table of the Number of *Bankruptcies* in England, from Dec. 1806, to May, 1807, inclusive

Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
58	42	69	79	64	62

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